mpotence.

ESTABLISHED 1855

Messrs. McLaurin and Duncan in a

BIGGEST MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN tion."

Mix-Up.

Cooper the Favorite-After the Gub ernatorial Show the Candidates for the Smaller offices Got But Little

ce The Yorkville Enquirer. Greenwood, July 4.-John L. Mc Laurin and John T. Duncan furnished the fireworks for Greenwood's fourth of July celebration today. A fist fight between the two featured the state campaign meeting held in the city park with some 2,500 or 3,000 people in attendance. The fight did not re sult seriously. Mr. Duncan suffered facerated right cheek and eye, and ex-Senator McLaurin's collar was soile a little

Mr. Doncan in the course of his speech charged Mr. McLaurin with making the statement that he (Mc Leurin) proposed to spend \$50,000 to elect himself governor, Mr. McLaurin's right arm was in a sling when he arose to speak, he having suffered with a bad shoulder for several days Referring to Mr. Duncan' charge that he had said he propose to spend \$50,000 in his race for gover nor, he said: "Any man who would make such a statement utters an in famous falsehood and-" Then the fireworks started. Mr

Duncan attempted to strike the exsenator who was somewhat of a pugi list in his young days. The sling was off McLaurin's injured arm in a sec ond, and a heavy right uppercu landed on Mr. Duncan's jaw, followed by another blow or two on his head and face. Then Duncan grabbed Mr McLaurin's hair and pulled it.

Candidates and newspaper men the stand then interrupted the fight and Greenwood policemen took charge of the situation. It was all over in five minutes. The crowd which had interested itself greatly in the scrap and especially some forty or fifty Cooper partisans who undertook to gave him a fairly respectful hearing.

The crowd in attendance upon the meeting which was five times large than any crowd that has up to this time heard the gubernatorial candidates speak, included some 500 wo men. The understanding was that the meeting today was to be in the nature of a patriotic love feast. Until Duncan and McLaurin tied up, it was,

It was a Cooper crowd and practically all of the applause and demon stration outside those to speakers for patriotic war reference, went to Mr Cooper. He was formerly solicitor o the circuit of which Greenwood county is a part. When McLaurin charged him with having shown a letter from Toron City

with an attempt to turn the state Re publican in 1916, Cooper partisan and hecklers turned their batteries on him and it was hard to make himself was a lot o noise and the first of the old time Carolina political campaign fire to show up this year was in evi-

Thomas H. Peeples, John G. Rich spoke in the order named, made patriotic speeches and were given much patriotic applause.

John Madison DesChamps of Rock Hill, eulogized the late Senator Tillman. He was the only speaker who

After telling about the Columbia "System," John T. Duncan charged that John L. McLaurin had made the statement that he, (McLaurin) proposed to spend \$50,000 to be elected governor. Mr. Duncan said that the presence of George R. Koester, editor of the Greenville Piedmont at the opening meeting in Barnwell, and the fact that McLaurin's publicity man was attending all the meetings and that page advertisements costing around \$75 or \$80 each were appearing in the press in McLaurin's interes was evidence that much of this mon ey was being spent that way.

R. A. Cooper was received with tremendous demonstration of applause. He pleaded for a sever months' school term in every school district in the state and declared h wanted to help #the fellow in the

He said he would have no enemie if elected and that his one and only thought would be for the prosperity of all the people of South Carolina. "I take it everybody has heard

the correspondence concerning Col. John K. Aull, ex-Governor Blease, Mr Cooper and myself," said Hon. John L. McLaurin, the last of the guberna torial candidates to speak. I am go ing to tell you some more about that today. I have only eighteen minutes to speak and if I don't raise hell and didn't. This campaign is coming to a pretty pass when a man like that who has preceded me (Duncan) is allowed to make an unfounded charge that I said I intended to use \$50,00 as an infamous falsehood and-"

Duncan made a break for th speaker, and the scrap was on. Not a word passed between the two met over, McLaurin resumed his speech as cool as a cucumber and Duncan re through, his cheek bleeding.

Attacking former Governor Aull - Blease - Cooper correspondence the speaker read the following telegram from Col. Victor B. Cheshire editor of the Anderson Farmers' Tri-

statement just issued in regard to his that Mr. Cooper's entrance into the stand in 1916 does not tally with some of the remarks he made during that give up his support of the warehouse year, has just been recalled to my system, because he was between two memory by W. H. Canfield, who was fires and the insurance trust used Mr. seated at the dining table in the Ore- Cooper's candidacy as a club. gon hotel that year together with Governor Blease, former District At- Mr. Cooper wants to continue and if R. G. Shannonhouse, Rev. E. C. Baitorney Ernest F. Cochran, who served he wants to do that we will start on under a Republican administration, the second chapter," stated Mr. Mc-Harry H. Blease and myself.

"I do not know if Mr. Cochran or I do, and in substance was: 'I be- "I have heard of that malicious rumor

in justice to you. I regret that have been brought into this matter but as I am your friend I could not emain so and withhold this informa

Mr. W. H. Canfield was in the ac lience here today. He is a well snown farmer of Anderson county and son-in-law of the late Josh Ashley Referring to the Aull letter alleging McLaurin's attempt to turn the stat Republican in 1916, which he charge Mr. Cooper with showing his friends on the sly, Mr. McLaurin told hi hearers he was wrong in the state ment that Mr. Cooper had been given the letter by former Governor Blease but had gotten it from another source "Further than that I have no apo ogies to make for any statement

nade in connection with that corr spondence," said Mr. McLaurin, "An an who insults me in this campaign as got to answer to me. I've got on time to die. Mr. Cooper says I am cripple. I'd rather that he would tak gun and shoot me than say that, to not propose to attack any man un less he first opens the fight." Referring again to the Cheshire

anfield telegram he had read. I said of former Governor Blease; lovernor Blease, when he made thi statement did not know that the only way to win the war was by logal support of Woodrow Wilson, he is to short sighted to be a statesman and it he did know it, he is too disloyal to be even a citizen."

The speaker read letters from Hor Harrison Medlin of Summerton, and Hon, Ellison Capers of the same place, one letter dated June 22 and the other June 21, in which the writers informed him of the Ault letter and asked him to do something abou

Charging that there has been to much booze mixed up in South Caro lina politics of late, he referred again to the Aull letter and said that "John Aull was a good boy when away from the malign influence of Blease,"

Replying to Mr. McLaurin, ooper said he had made up his mine heckle McLaurin, settled down, and at the beginning of the campaign to attack no candidate unless be was a tacked. When Mr. McLaurin said only man in the race who had enough sense to discuss the issues, Mr. Cooper considered it an insult to his intel-The Bamberg meeting was held o

June 28. Mr. Cooper said he would make t

urther mention of Mr. McLauri luring the campaign unless he were attacked by McLaurin.

Candidates for lesser offices followed the gubernatorial candidates. crowd was tired and hot. The fire works were over and the railron ioners, attorney generals and

The McCormick Meeting.

News and Courier. Cooper, candidate for governor, at the state campaign meeting here today. stamped as "unqualifiedly false" any intimation or suggestion that he would support Cole L. Blease for any office ards and Andrew J. Bethea, who The statement of Mr. Cooper followed the speech of John L. McLaurin, another candidate for governor, who stated that Cole L Blease had stated in the presence of John G. Richards and Attorney General Thomas H. Peeples that during the 1916 campaign lowers would go to Governor Blease. "I don't care to call his name," fur

while lying in the bed at Bennettsville, Mr. Cooper had said that his folther stated Mr. McLaurin, "but I hav always understood that Mr. Cooper's campaign manager had some kind of an understanding with Alfred Richardon about how the Cooper and the Blease followings were to go in the second primary.". During his reply Mr. Cooper asked

Mr. Richardson, a candidate for railroad commissioner, who was present, "If any person representing me stated to him on my authority that the 'ooper vote would go to Blease in a cond primary between Blease and Manning?" "I am sorry to be drawn into the

controversy about any race except my own," replied Mr. Richardson, "and I have nothing to do with any race except my own, but, since my name is mentioned, here is what happened: R F. Otts told me that, as his opinion, if there were a second primary between Blease and Manning he believed the majority of the Cooper vote would go to Blease, but he did not tell me hat Mr. Cooper authorized him to make this statement."

During his discussion of the Mc-Laurin-Blease-Aull controversy Mr. McLaurin said, referring to the statement that Mr. Cooper intended to use the Aull letter if he was attacked by the ex-senator: "What did Mr. Cooper expect me to attack him about? How could any one attack such a gentle, sweet, immaculate gentleman as Mr. 'ooper and why was he showing this letter? Let me tell you what I think was and I may be mistaken. In 1916 the rumors were flying thick and fast everywhere and doubtless some of you people heard it of this combination between Cooper and Blease. mained on the stand to hear him Peeples that lying on the bed at Ben-

know that Blease told me in the presence of Major Richards and Tom nettsville Mr. Cooper had said that his followers would go to Governor Blease." It was here that he introduced the name of A. A. Richardson. Mr. McLaurin said that Mr. Cooper's ntrance into the 1916 campaign came near causing the defeat of Governor Manning and that it was the main cause of much of the present chief ex-

"That former Governor Blease's ecutive's unpopularity. He also stated race prompted Governor Manning to

"I am done with the matter unless Laurin.

Mr. Cooper replied that Mr. Mc-Mr. Harry Blease recalls the state- Laurin did not assume responsibility made many years ago by Senator Tillment of former Governor Blease, but for his statement and he was glad of it. man, he later delivered the eulogy

FIST FIGHT AT GREENWOOD lieve and hope Hughes will be elected and it is not the first time I have been stabled in the back" continued "I am making this statement solel:

the Laurens candidate. "In order to set the matter before you at rest. If my 14 years of life in this section of the state are worth anything, or if my word is worth anything, I wish to say that I never at any time to any person anywhere ever stated or suggested that under any circumstances would support Blease for any ofice and any man who states to the

> contrary and states it on his own reponsibility, states what is unqualified-It was at this point that were not sent out by him were sent for America in 1776.

The crowd here today numbered bout 200 voters. The audience adopted resolution indorsing Former Gov. opy of the resolutions to Governor Manning. They were introduced by J. Bracknell of Plum Branch.

There was little deviation from their egular speeches by the other candi-The meeting Saturday will be held at Abbeville, following which there will be interim of a week in the W. J. C. state itinerary.

ALLIES NOW IN MAJORITY

There Has Been a Big Change on the Western Front.

compiled in Washington from official German and allied reports indicate that the allied armies a France will far outnumber those of eneral Ludendorff when the forthoming German drive is launched. ermany will marshal 2,842,000 men nd the allies will have at least 3,500, 00, it is believed.

These figures are based upon pubished reports in Germany which, tate the French and British now have pproximately 111 divisions or 2,500,men. To this must be added the American force of 1,000,000 in round the last three mentioned countries are not large and will undoubtedly be offet by divisions which the Germans they are not calculated in the total strength of the allies.

man lines. These reports show that although Germany planned to have at least 210 divisions of approximately affort that Washiston and the last 210 divisions of approximately by July 1, she has been unable to withdraw as many more unable to with a sociate with a sociate with the more unable to with the more unable to with a sociate with the more unable to with the work of the continued to lead his platon to the continued to lead his plat

withdraw as many men as was exonly 203 divisions confronting the al-

fied line in the west at this time. tivity of the British, French nd Americans in the past week show such plainer than figures the fact that the allies are confident that the offensive cannot last long with the The impression persists hat the Germans will attempt one nore monster drive in an effort sastain the morale of Austria-Hungary and the Bulgarians, who of late have shown a tendency to move for a sep-

arate peace. The amount of preparation for trive of the dimensions of the two nain German offensives this year is formous. Six weeks clapsed between he great drive on the Amiens front between Soissons and Rheims. It is believed that an equal mount of time may be used by the lermans in preparing for the next atick. If such proves to be the case the next attack will not be attempted sefore the close of July. That such delay is possible is supported by the fact that Germany cannot attempt more than one great attack in the The weather in Flanders and northern France is such that a great offensive is impossible after October 1. It would therefore appear, according man general staff may be expected to supreme effort. If the assault were launched before that time, it is believed it would lose all momentum by the middle of August, which would leave insufficient time for the preparation of another offensive.

The report of the past few days inlicate that the allies no longer are forced to await German operations. For the most part, Germany has during this year chosen the field of batde. It would appear now that her ontrol of the battle is passing and that the allies are successfully hamperng her efforts to reorganize and rest the troops which must be used in the righting for the remainder of the Moreover, the British and car. doubt that the allies were never better informed of the movements and plans of the enemy than they are today.

Funeral of Senator Tillman-Funer al services for Benjamin Ryan Tillman, for nearly 24 years senator from South Carolina, were held in the Pres-Chursday afternoon, burial following in the little cemetery close by, in the presence of some 3,000 persons, including representatives of both branches of congress, the navy department, and Governor Manning of South arolina, and three former governors of the state.

Floral offerings which were heaped about the casket in the church and of the lives and fortunes of every peocovering the grave, came from hundreds of friends of the family, the resident and Mrs. Wilson, members of the South Carolina delegation in an age that is akogether alien and congress; Secretary Daniels and the Trenton Masonic lodge. Services at present are in deadly grapple and the the church were conducted by Rev.

ley and Rev. B. R. Turnipseed. Senator Lodge was detained Washington on official business at the last moment but following a request on his death.

FIGHT TO THE FINISH President Wilson Reiterates Amer-

AT THE TOMB IN WASHINGTON.

There Can be No Thought of Peac that Does Not Involve the Complete Destruction of Military Autocracy.

ica's Positions.

From the shadow of Washington's tomb, President Wilson on the Fourth Mr. Richardson injected his statement, of July offered America's Declaration "I want to state," continued Mr. of Independence to the peoples of the coper, "that Mr. Otts supported me world, with a pledge that the United with hundreds of others and he never States and its allies will not sheathe ad any authority to speak for me. the sword in the war against the cen-R. E. Babb, my partner, had charge of tral powers until there is settled "once my campaign and what letters that for all" for the world what was settled

Foreign-born citizens of the United States of 33 nationalities who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb law of civilized society that govern in token of fealty to the principles the individual citizens of all modern ohn C. Sheppard of Edgefield to fill laid down by the father of this coun- states in their relations with one anout the unexpired term in the United try cried their approval of his words States senate made vacant by the in many languages and then stood leath of Senator B. R. Tillman. Sena- with reverently bared heads while the or Frank C. Robinson, chairman of voice of John McCormack soared over acles hatched, no selfish injuries he meeting, was instructed to send a the hallowed ground in the notes of wrought with impunity, and a mutual the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The president's speech in full

"Gentlemen of the diplomatic corps and my fellow citizens: I am happy to draw apart with you to this to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when ieneral Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out pon the world and saw it whole, saw t, saw it with modern eyes that turned way from a past which men of librated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate preswas meant for all mankind was here numbers and the Italian, Belgian and given plan and reality. The associafortugese troops. As the forces of tions by which we are here surrounded are the inspiriting associations of will send to the wes orn front later, green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the

class, but for a people. It has been nected from the Rusisan front and has left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people, only, out for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the ittle groups of landholders and mer chants and men of affairs with whom hey were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classe and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselve hosen to rule over them. They enertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every na ion might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue

from them-do we not? "We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege ighting time which remains this year. to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we to military critics here, that the Ger- are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. wait until August 1 before making the There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today.

"This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our ask, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with all to the good, and personally, I have which we act.

"This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand erench are losing no opportunity to stand the peoples of the world-not the prisoners and there can be little only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act; peoples of nany races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia, still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, byterian church at Trenton, last friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by

which none can profit but themselves and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as ple who fall under their power-go ernments clothed with strange trappings and the primitive authority of hostile to our own. The past and the peoples of the world are being done to leath between them.

'There can be but one issue. Th settlement must be final. There can e no compromise. No half way decision would be tolerable. No half way decision is conceivable. These are, the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fight-

YORK, S. C. TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918. ing and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"I. The destruction of every arbi-

arately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed

"II. The settlement of every ques ion, whether of territory, of sovarately, secretly, and of its single of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that ettlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may lesire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"III. The consent of all nations be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common other; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspirtrust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for

"IV. The establishment of an or ganization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined powe quiet place of old counsel in order of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained with the light of the future upon by the organized opinion of mankind. "The great ends cannot be achieved

by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects or balances of power and of national opporence of this sacred tomb, that this is tunity. They can be realized only by place of death. It was a place of the determination of what the thinkschievement. A great promise that ing peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such printhat noble death which is only a ciples with a peculiar kindness. Here glorious consummation. From this were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a June 8, 1918, he, although severly world that lies about us and should revolt against its rightful authority wounded, refused to go to the rear

roused forces they knew little offorces which, once roused, can never platoon was thus enabled to move be crushed to earth again; for they against the enemy machine gun po have at their heart an inspiration and sitions. purpose which are deathless

the very stuff of triumph."

THE AULL LETTER AGAIN Governor Blease Makes Further Statement.

The following is from the Anderso Cribune of last Thursday: Columbia, S. C., July 3, 1918. Col. V. B. Cheshire.

Anderson, S. C. Dear Colonel: In your issue of Thursday, July 2nd, you unintentionally did Col. John K. Aull an injustice and I know when you are fully informed of the facts that you will correct same. In your statement you say, "These ediorials that were sent us by Governor Blease were dictated by him and written on Governor Blease's typewriter by Aull. The account of the fight between Adjutant General W. W. Moore and Col. Lewis, in which it was stated that the Columbia correspondent of the Charleston American tc., was written by Aull himself and sent to the Tribune for publication.' In that you are mistaken. Col. Aull never saw that article and did not know that it had been written and sent to your paper until he received he issue containing it. As a matter of fact, the articles written by me and sent to you were written by myself on my typewriter and Col. Aull seldom ever saw one of them or even knew where it came from. I am sorry that you did not call me or write me in reference to the matter before your statement, but I am satisfied with this explanation that you will do him the justice of correcting the The articles which I sent you at various times, in my opinion, were

esponsibility for each of them. With kind regards, I am, Very respectfully,

no objection to each and every one of

them being singled out, and I assume

(I was of the belief that Col. Aull not only knew of the articles Governor Blease was sending me, but be lieved he typed many of them, as he and I had discussed them at different times. He knew where I was getting this line of dope, knew of the fight, knew I had not been in Columbia at that time and if he didn't write the article himself, certainly knew where it did come from .- Editor The Tri-

-A letter has been received hester telling of the injuries sustain-Chester a short while since in France He writes that he "played in great luck." when a high explosive shell ourst near where he and two other officers were standing. He wrote that only one fragment struck each offier, killing both outright," whereas three pieces struck him and the surgeon assured him that he will soon he back in the game. One plece struck his right cheek, tearing out his eeth on that side and making its ext through the middle lower lip. Another piece went through his left arm, but missed the bone, while a third piece struck his left knee cap. The injury to his knee cap, the surgeon told him, would not leave him with a stiff knee.

HEROES IN BATTLE

Report.

at the least its reduction to virtual THE AMERICANS FIGHT LIKE MEN.

Alone on Advancing Enemy, Charg es and Captures German Machine Gun and Crew.

Washington, July 3.-Gen. Pershing's communique for July 2, made public today, contains the names of sixty-three officers and men of the army and Marine corps to whom has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The section giving the list and the exploits for which the nedals were given follows:

in Chief has

Corpl. Rexford H. Dettre, Field Arcombardment and going to the as distance of wounded men lying ex ossed in the open.

Corpl. A. H. Quick, Field Artilleryt Villers-Tournelle, Cantigny sector France, on May 1, 1918, displayed disinguished bravery in leaving his shelter during a heavy bombardment and going to the assistance of a wounded man who was lying exposed in th

Corpl. Louis Liberman, Field Ar illery-At Villers-Tournelle, Cantign; ector, France, on May 1, 1918, displayed distinguished brayery in twice leaving his shelter during a heavy ombardment and going to the as sistance of wounded men lying exposed in the open.

Jr., Marines-In the Bois de Belleau on June 6, 1918, he led his men in bayonet charge against superior mempers of the enemy, capturing two ma thine guns and seventeen prisoners Wounded in the face by shrapnel, he continued herocially to perform hi duties until relieved. Gunner Sergt. John Groff, Marine

-In the Bois de Belleau on June (1918, he charged an enemy of un known numbers at the head of six men, dispersed them and inflicted losses, showing exceptional coolness and bravery.

of an extremely heavy fire that his

Corpl. Charles W. Brooks, Maines-In the Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918, he displayed great courage and absolute disregard for personal safety in repeatedly going

through a heavy machine gun fli with messages. Private Hugh S. Miller, Marines-1918, he captured single handed two of the enemy. Although in a weakened condition, he continued to perform his

Second Lieut, Ralph W. Murchall, conspicuous bravery and coolness in hand grenades in order that he might procure accurate information regardng the movements of the enemy.

6 and 8, 1918. he was conspicuous for his rare judgment and personal courage in handling his company ttacks against strongly fortified nachine gun positions. Capt Dwight F Smith Marines-

vounded. Wounded, Led Repeated Attacks.

First Lieut. Charles G. Roberts, Marines-In the Bois de Belleau on June 6 and 8, 1918, he showed rare courage in repeatedly leading his platoon to an attack against an impregnable machine gun position. Severely wounded and having lost the greater part of his men, he remained in action and persisted requesting reinforcements with which o renew the attack.

During the capture of Bouresches France, on June 6, 1918, he carried vounded men across the field swep by artillery and machine gun fire until he himself was wounded

Private Leon D. Huffstater, Marines-During the capture of Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, he carried wounded men across a field swept by artillery and machine gur

Sergt, George T. Frank, Marines-

n the Bois de Belleau, on June 8. 1918, he showed great bravery and coolness in leading a platoon to an attack on a strongly fortified machine gun nest which he reached and reld.

osthumously to the following officers

and enlisted men for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names: Decorated After Death.

Second Lieut, Alton P. Wood, In antry-While on patrol in no man's land in the vicinity of Ancreville on the night of May 3 and 4, 1918, he displayed great courage and devotion to duty in continuing to direct his men and after having been mortally wounded and refusing aid until he

trary power anywhere that can sep- General Pershing Makes a Grapic at of Ancreville on the night of May

ally wounded.

The Commander warded distinguished Service Crosses o the following enlisted men and forth after their names:

llery-At Villers-Tournelle Cantigny ector, France, on May 1, 1918, disolayed distinguished bravery in twice leaving his shelter during a heavy

Second Lieut, Louis F. Timmerma

Sergt. Darel ' J. McKinney, Ma-

ines—In the Bois de Belleau on

attacks, during which he was badly wounded but refused assistance until

In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6, duty throughout the engagment. Marines-In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6 and 8, 1918, he demonstrated fearlessly exposing himself to heavy fire from machine guns, rifles and

First Lieut, Alfred H. Noble, Ma-

in the Bois De Belleau, on June 8. 1918, he was conspicuous for his gallantry and energy in conducting atacks against strongly fortified machine gun positions. Under terrific machine gun fire, he held on until

Private John M. Worrell, Marines-

The Commander in Chief has award ed the Distinguished Service Cross

Private Clinton S. Lendsey, ines-In the Bois de Belleau on Jun 1918, he carried a wounded officer off the field to safety while under heavy machine gun fire. He was tilled in action June 8, 1918.

was assured of the safety of his men.

ers, Infantry-While a member of a patrol in no man's land in the vicin--+, 1918, he displayed great selfacrific in refusing aid and continung to do his duty after being mor-

Second Lieut, Welborn S. Priddy, nfantry-While in command of an important post near Badonviller, 'rance, on May 26, 1918, he displayed duty in heroically defending his pocition against a large force nemy, continuing to perform his duty after having been badly gassed. He has since died as a result of the gas poisoning.

Sergt, First Class, Theron Dalrymple, Engineers-At Bois de Villers. France, on May 9, 1918, displayed heroic devotion to duty by rendering first aid assistance to the wounded by handling his platoon under shell fire officers for acts of gallantry as set with coolness and courage, and by attempting to protect a comrade while wounded.

Killed Rescuing Comrades.

Private Frank P. Vallely, Field Arillery-At Conflemelle, France, on April 27, 1918, under a heavy bompardment voluntarily went to the asistance of other soldiers who had een buried in a dugout by enemy shell fire, and was killed while en raged in this heroic action.

Capt. Keller E. Rockey, Marin At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 5. 1918, performed distinguished ser ice by bringing up supports and dacing them in the front lines at reat personal exposure, showing exeptional ability and extraordinar ittack and organizing and holding e position.

Capt. John H. Fay, Marines-At Thateau Thierry, France, on June 6. 918, displayed extraordinary beroism when placing his machine guns in po-He was in the fight at all times and neouraged his men by his utter infference to danger, setting an exmple to all near him. Surgeon Paul T. Dessez, Marines-

M Chateau Thierry, June 6, 1918, organized the service of caring for and vacuating the wounded in a most vstematic and admirable manner nemy, displaying extraordinary be oism, coolness and energy. Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Obshea, Marines-At Chateau Thier-

wounded while under heavy bombardment. He showed utter disregard of personal safety during the whole attack and after. First Lieut, Edward B. Hope, Ma ines--At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, displayed coolness and in directing his platoon

extraordinary heroism, treating the

wounded men near him had been Rescued the Wounded.

continued this work with the aid of other volunteers until all had been escued. This at Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918.

Gunner Henry L. Hulbert, Marines-At Chateau Thierry, France. June 6, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism during attack on the ene my's lines, during which time he constantly exposed himself to the eneny's fire without regard for personal danger, thereby assuring the delivry of supplies. Gunner Sergt. Charles F. Hoff-

nan, Marines-At Chateau Thierry France June 6, 1918, displayed coolness and extraordinary heroism throughout the attack. During the counter-attack of the enemy, rines-In the Bois de Belleau, on June armed with a rifle, charged and routed a group of machine gunners. Sergt, John Casey, Marines-At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6 1918, although wounded during the counter attack, remained with his group, refusing to go to the rear or

> sured that the enemy had retired and his men had properly dug in. Corp. Arnold D. Godbey, Marines At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, volunteered to rescue wounded men from the field swept by machine gun fire and under fire of snipers. He continued this work with the aid of other volunteers until

o accept medical attention until as-

all had been rescued. Corp. Prentice S. Green, Marines-At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, when enemy counter-attacked his group having become isolated. ne courageously charged the enemy with his bayonet and with the as sistance of his comrades, captured machine gun crew and repuls

the attack at that point. Takes Machine Gun Single-Handed Private John Kekosh, Marines-At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6. 1918, alone, charged a machine gun and with the utmost bravery captured it and its crew, together with Sergt, John H. Culnan, Marines-

At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6 1918, while assisting a wounded man to the rear was himself wounded in the head, but carried out his mission succeeding in bringing the other wounded man to the dressing station. The commander in chief also awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously to the following enlist-

ed men of the marines: Gunnery Sergt. Harold Todd, 142 South street, Detroit; Gunnery Sergt. Francis J. Flynn, 17 Sherman Place, Binghamton, N. Y.; Gunnery Arthur J. Rindeau, Webster, Mass. First Sergt. William Higginson, 986 Harvard Street, Rochester, N. Y.: First Sergt John Grant, Mars Hill, Me.; First Sergt. Edmund Tomadson, Copenhagen, Denmark; Sergt. James J. Givens, Sergt. Luther W. Pilcher Chipley, Fla.

Sergt. Fred T. Lukins, 522 Paterson street, Indianápolis; Sergt. William B. Parmley, Corp. Robert M. C. Fischer, 2115 Harriet avenue, Minne apolis: Sergt. Stephen G. Sherman 1811 Colfax Avenue, Minneapolis; Corp. Charles Auer, Brandon, Ore.; Sergt. Vincent M. Schwab, 25111 Doddier street, St. Louis; Corp. William

NO. 55 Private, First Class, John B. Wal- H. Otto, Sergt, Willie Jeffress, Corp. William L. Griffin, Sergt, John W Rogers, Corp. Charles W. Hewitt, Jr. 427 North 12th street, Philadelphia Serat, Bernard Werner, Corporal Charles E. Platt, 401 North 24th street, LaFnyette, Ind.; Corp. William Hansen, 1731 Portsmouth avenue, l'ortland, Ore.: Corp. Beni. T. Strin, Corp. Mearl C. Alexander, Sharon, Pa.; Corp. Karl W. Locke, Corp. Francis J. Dock, 6283 East ourage, judgment and devotion to Eighth street. South Boston, Mass.; Corp. George A. Mincey, Ogeochee

TERMS-\$2.25 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

Killed in action at Chateau Thier. ry, France, June 6, 1918, they gave the supreme proof of that extraordiary heroism which will serve as an example to hitherto untried troops. First, Sergt, Daniel A. Hunter, Westerly, R. L. Marines-During the ittack at Chateau Thierry, France, on lune 6, 1918, he fearlessly exposed imself and encouraged all men near in, although he himself was woundd three times. He subsequently died

WHY NOT RAISE SHEEP?

This Business Was Never More Im portant Than Now.

V. J. Clark, in Manufacturers Record A very brilliant and much esteemed riend of mine, Dr. Issa Tanimura of Japan, delights in saying food will win the war" and "sheep will save the world." I believe what he says to be entirely true. And I believe that it is the duty of everyone who dabbles in agriculture, to no matter what extent, great or small, to keep a few sheep and by doing so help save the world from the wool famine we are facing roism. He was indefatigable and and that will most surely be very faravaluable in carrying forward the reaching, even to a pulmonary plague. Those who have no sheep should procure a few, at no matter what trouble or cost, and those who already have flocks should enlarge them as rapidly is possible. It is the duty of every farmer to raise a few sheep, even if he sition, exposing himself fearlessly, did so at a certain loss to himself, which, of course, he naturally will not

We must have wool wherewith to clothe our own people and the halfnude thousands who have fallen victim to the most scourging and devastating war that the world ever knew. It will be a long time before the folds of Europe can be restored, and where is constantly exposing himself to the the wool to come from to ensure anything like comfort to the world's pop-

ulation? To what extent Australia can contribute towards the deficiency over her y, France, on June 6, 1918, displayed normal contribution to the world's vool production it is hard to say. The same is true of South America. No one can tell what has really happened by way of decimation to the flocks of Europe. The situation is serious; very serious. But not nearly so serious as it appears. Not nearly so ser

light: when we think of this vast country and its latent possibilities. We (the United States) are looked upon as the savior of the world. We are going to save the world so far as military power is concerned. But we further than being rines-Volunteered to rescue wounded mental in striking the decisive blow men from field swept by machine gun that is to free the world from autofire and under fire of snipers. He cracy and make it a pleasant and safe place to live. We must raise those ecessities for half-starved, half-clad Europe which she can not possibly raise herself until a reasonable time has clapsed after the great Prussian dream comes to an end. We can do it, and we must do it by covering our thousands of hills with sheep; hills which have never known the magic

touch, and influence of the "golden hoof." There are possibly millions of acres of land in the south that would raise good sheep, and I know that very good nes are being raised here. In the Ozark regions alone there are in the aggregate millions of acres upon which millions of sheep could be raised without any very serious diffi-

culty. The one great drawback to stocking all these superb lands is the furnishing of the ewes wherewith to stock them. But this should be no very serious obstacle. Notwithstanding that some of the western sheepmen, for purely selfish reasons no doubt, have taboord the idea of conserving all the female ovine stock of the country, that is the one logical way of creating stock with which to stock the idle, wild lands which common sense tells us are well suited for sheep raising, and in many instances of very little value for anything else. The gates of opportunity for the

American flockmaster and the wouldbe flockmaster are wide open and inviting. Among American agriculturists are to be found some of the most skilful flockmasters living, but their numbers should be increased. It is a fallacy to imagine that only those having the good fortune to be brought up where the most intensive live stock breeding conditions reign can hope to become skilful flockmasters. Preachers or teachers having clear mental visions would make good sheep husbandmen. We have in mind a priest who has been very successful with his Rambouillet flock. A Canadian Presbyterian minister has made considerable noney out of his hobby little Shropshire flock. One of the most successful breeders, importers and exhibitors of sheep in America today commenced his career as a school teacher. Those who can read and assimilate the teachings of practical flockmasters and shepherds can not fail to become capable and successful flockmasters. The literature being disseminated by the United States department of agriculture if carefully and thoroughly studied, will make a successful sheep husbandman out of an astronomer,

peddler or clerk. In the face of all the facts, is it not our sacred duty to produce all the wool we possibly can to meet as far as possible the wool famine that is bound to come, and possibly come soon?

No Need to Ask .- Little Elsie came home from a neighbor's house, munching a cookie.

"Now, Elsie," her mother reproved her, "how many times have I told you not to ask Mrs. Brown for cookles?" "I didn't ask her," returned Elsie calmly; "I don't have to; I know where

she keeps them."